NEWPORT MERCURY.

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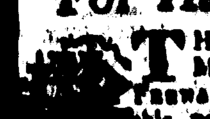
Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

THERE are several Numbers of the [illegible] work remaining on hand, which the Subscribers are desired to [illegible] immediately.—Should any accident happen, by which the No's may be lost or destroyed, while in our possession, and the sets thereby ruined, the loss must fall upon the Subscribers.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Oct. 15, 1814.

For Havanna,



THE Spanish Ship MARTIARTU, Capt. FERNANDEZ, will sail from this port in 14 days, for Havanna.—A few Neutral Passengers can be accommodated, (the Ship having very superior accommodations) if immediate application is made to Capt. FERNANDEZ, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Oct. 28.

John E. Williams,

INFORMS his friends and customers in general, that he has concluded to remove from Newport in the course of the ensuing month, but previous to that time, would be glad to furnish them with Saddles, Harnesses, or any other work they may wish in the line of his business.

For sale as above, Two STOVES with Pipes.

Newport, 28th of 10th mo. 1814.

TO LET at Public Auction,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 8, 1814, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, for the Term of Six months.

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, late the property of Capt. *John Norris*, deceased, situated in Mill-street, and subject to the Widow's right of Dower.

GEORGE IRISH,
J. F. TOWNSEND,
Adm'rs to the estate of Nicholas Easton, deceased.

Newport, Oct. 28.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of CHARLES C. HOSKINS, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

JOB TOWNSEND,
THOMAS GODDARD, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH HOSKINS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Oct 3 1814.

Notice.

WHEREAS at the last Term of the Supreme Judicial Court held at North-Kingstown on the 4th Monday of April 1814, the undersigned were by said Court appointed Commissioners or Assignees on the estate of NATHAN POTTER of said Westerly who had obtained the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756 entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—Notice is therefore hereby given to his creditors, to exhibit and prove to us their respective claims against said estate within nine months from the 20th day of April last, or they will be precluded according to law.—And that we will attend to receive the same at the house of Paul Rhodes, in said Westerly, on the 10th of Nov next and on the 20th Jan. 1815.

WILLIAM RHODES,
PELEG CROSS,
ISAAC CHAMPLIN, } *Com'rs.*

Westerly, Oct. 9, 1814.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of EZRA SWEET, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

THOMAS ALLEN
THOMAS G. ALLEN } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SILAS ALLEN, Adm'r.

North-Kingstown, Sept 5.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale,

THREE Thousand Bushels of the best coarse Liverpool SALT.

Newport, Oct. 21.

Salt.

THREE Thousand Bushels Lisbon and Cadiz SALT, for sale by

C. COOK.

Newport, Oct 21.

Fresh Goods,

Just received, and for Sale by

P. O. Richmond,

A Few cases prime Fresh GOODS by the Package or Piece, viz:—

1 Case 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics
1 do Fancy Muslin
1 do Bombazetts
1 do Ribbons
1 Bale stout Plains
1 do best superfine and middling Broadcloths
1 cask Pins
1 do Calicoes
1 do furniture Chints, very elegant.

With a variety of other articles in demand.

Also, 10 Pipes Rye GIN, of a superior quality.

Newport, Oct. 1.

Cottons, &c.

JUST received, a Quantity of Factory COTTONS, which will be sold cheap. *Also*, India, black and coloured Bombazets, and one case of Ribbons, of all widths and colours.—*Likewise*, A few pieces of Muslins and Cambrics, partially damaged; which will be sold cheap.

New-York and Connecticut money, received at par for a few days only.

ALANSON RICHMOND.

Newport, Oct. 1.

Hall & Weld,

No. 1, Union-street, Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALLUM	Sugar Lead
Argol	Sal Amoniac
Aqua Fortis	Roch Allum
Arnatto	Tumerick
Copperas	Grain Tinn
Cochineal	Logwood
Cream Tartar	Redwood
Ground Brazill	Fustic
Camwood	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Clothiers' Jacks
Madder	shears
Nutgalls	screws
Oil Vitriol	brushes
Roman do.	coppers
Indigo	press plates
Verdigrease	and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit

Boston, June 21 3m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,

all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,

No. 1, Union-street

Boston, June 21 3m

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE 11th half Volume of the American Edition of the

NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Subscribers will please call or send written orders for their Numbers; and agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery.

Oct. 3, 1814.

G. W. Hoppin,

At his Store, [illegible] of the [illegible] Market, [illegible] Boston, at the sign of Galen's Head,

HAS FOR SALE,

A GREAT and very extensive assortment of DRUGS and DYE-STUFFS, including many scarce and valuable articles, which have lately been imported,—a part of which are here enumerated, viz:

50 gallons of Alcohol
150 pounds of Bals. Capivi
30 Cantharides
100 Camphor
400 Peruvian Bark
100 Senna
200 Cream. Tartar
100 Oil of Almonds
50 Oil of Peppermint
50 Oil of Mint
800 bottles of Castor Oil
2000 pounds of Red Saunders
500 Oil of Vitriol.
400 Blue Vitriol
150 Quicksilver
20 barrels of Glaubers Salts
400 pounds of spirits of Sea Salts
150 fine Sponges
200 Aniseed
40 blood Root
160 Aqafortis, best English, a scarce and valuable article for Gold-smiths, Blue-diers, &c
50 pounds Calomel
100 Liquorice Ball
500 Salt Petre
100 Gum Shellack
Venice Turpentine
Old Castile Soap
30 dozen of Riga Balsam
200 pounds of Burgundy Pitch
1000 Lump Magnesia

Druggists can be supplied with Magnesia in any quantity, from me, as Agent for the sale in Providence.

500 pounds Philadelphia starch
1000 Gum Arabick
50 gross of Vials, assorted
100 pounds of Rhubarb
100 Columbo Root.
50 Ether
300 gallons of sweet Oil
300 gross of bottle Corks
100 pounds of snake Root
500 Orange Peel
100 Sarsaparilla, Spanish
300 dozen of Windsor Soap
1000 pounds of Emery, from No. 1 to No. 8, inclusive, warranted of the first quality English, and well worth the attention of Agents of Factories, of Jewellers and Button-makers
10 Tons of Logwood
1 ground Camwood
10 Fustick
8 Nicaragua Wood
2 Copperas
1 Pearl Ashes, &c &c. &c

Physicians from the country, and others, at Agents of Factories, who are desirous of purchasing the above articles on the most liberal terms, are invited to call, when they may rest assured that great bargains shall be given them, either in Drugs or Dye-Stuffs, on the most extensive credit.

Medicine Chests, with appropriate printed directions, for long or short voyages, ready for sale. Physician and Family Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, when required.

Providence, June 8

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have for sale,

ONE handsome 18 lb. CARRONADE, upon a sliding carriage and circle, with the necessary apparatus; 8 muskets, 5 cartridge boxes, 8 cutlasses, 10 boarding pikes.

Also, 3000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

Newport, Oct. 1.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have constantly for Sale,

INDIA POINT GIN, of the first quality, in Pipes, Tierces and Barrels.

Newport, Sept 3.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, situated in Exeter, about 11 miles from Wickford, containing 200 acres of Land, with a Dwelling-house and barn thereon, a good orchard of grafted fruit, and the Farm is well wooded and watered.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN HOXSIE.

Exeter, Sept. 21.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible], Oct. [illegible].

WAYS AND MEANS.

THE House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the remainder of the report of the committee of Ways and Means.

The 2d resolution came under consideration in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to add 100 per cent to the present duty on sales at auction.

Mr. Fisk, of N. Y. moved to amend the motion by striking out 100 and inserting *fifty* per cent—under the impression that the proposed increase would have the effect, by throwing sales into the hands of commission merchants, to diminish the present product of the tax.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made some observations to shew the extreme inequality and oppressiveness of the additional tax on distillation.

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, expressed his regret at the sectional discussion of the taxes. He intreated gentlemen to abandon their local objections to the various taxes, as he should himself do. The state which he represented paid much more than a due proportion, according to its representation, of the internal taxes. But no system of taxation could ever be carried into effect in this country without a reciprocal spirit of compromise, which he therefore hoped to see superseding the local feelings which were displayed on this occasion.

The question on Mr. Fisk's motion was decided in the negative by a considerable majority; and

The original resolution was adopted.

The fourth resolution "that it is expedient to add *fifty* per cent. to the present duties on the *conveyance of papers and letters*," was next considered, and having been amended on motion of Mr. Eppes, by striking out *fifty* and inserting *an hundred* per cent. it was agreed to without debate.

The next resolution, "that the *carriage tax* ought to be increased, and a *duty on plated harness* so imposed as to produce double the amount of the present duty on carriages," was agreed to.

The next resolution that came under consideration, was, that "it is expedient to *class the retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize*, and impose an *additional duty* thereon of fifty per cent."

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

The next resolution which came under consideration, was the following.

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz:—Manufactured tobacco and snuff, in the *hands* of the manufacturer; candles, of tallow and spermaceti; hats; yarn spun by the aid of machinery worked by steam or water; leather; pig iron; castings; bar, rolled or split iron; and on nails made by the aid of machinery; on furniture above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale, and porter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots and shoes above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on vats for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards; and on lotteries.

Mr. Eppes, in pursuance of the further instructions of the committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out several articles of the above enumeration.

The first he moved to be stricken out was *cotton yarn*.

Mr. Eppes assigned as a reason for this motion, the fear of destroying manufactures yet in their infancy, and information received that this manufacture was not as profitable as at first believed.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Md. objected to this motion, believing that no manufacture could better bear or be more able to pay a pretty considerable tax.

The motion was decided thus:

For the motion	74
Against it	46

So *cotton yarn* was exempted from taxation.—The next article proposed to be stricken out was *shoes*. As a reason for this motion, Mr. E. assigned the great difficulty of discrimination between the large manufactories, and those of an individual or domestic character. The motion was agreed to without a division.

The next motion was to change the tax on *paper vats* to a tax of *five per cent* on all paper manufactured. Agreed to without [illegible].

The [illegible] was to strike out [illegible]—which motion was [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] moved to strike out the [illegible], [illegible] of reason [illegible] character, because [illegible] valuations of property [illegible], &c.

Mr. Eppes defended the tax, and stated that no inquisitions were intended to be made into property, the amount of which was proposed to be ascertained by voluntary declaration of the possessors. He considered it a very proper tax on luxury and superfluity.

Mr. Wright supported his colleague's motion. He was opposed to the tax as an inquisition into private property; as vexatious if the property was valued by inspection, and encouraging immorality if valued by assessment on the oath of the proprietors. He was opposed to it too because it would in fact operate as a tax on matrimony, from which those who lived their whole lives in violation of the first law of nature would generally be exempt. He considered it, too, in the nature of a direct tax, and which therefore ought to be apportioned according to representation.

Mr. Eppes rose to defend this tax.—He had no idea, when the United States had for years collected a revenue from imports of twenty millions of dollars, on the oaths of the merchants, that they could not collect a tax of a million of dollars from property to be valued on the oaths of the possessors. As to the tax discouraging matrimony and consequently population, he denied this operation of it; because beds, blankets, sheets, and every article essential to these objects, were exempted from taxation. He denied the inequality and oppressiveness of the tax. Its novelty was an objection which would equally apply to various others, all internal taxes being new to the government. It was a tax the rich would pay, and the poor be exempt from; and therefore he was in favor of it.

Mr. Post stated that, in collecting the duties on imports, there was a collateral examination of goods entured, to verify the statement made on oath; so that the gentleman was mistaken in likening the mode of collection proposed to that existing in relation to import duties. Mr. P. again insisted on the propriety of laying the whole amount of tax on the direct and distillation tax.

The House then decided on Mr. Goldsborough's motion, as follows:

For the motion	51
Against it	69

So the *committee* determined to retain the tax proposed to be laid on furniture.

Mr. Oakley moved to strike out the duty on *tallow candles* in the hands of the manufacturer. He conceived the tax would be rendered nugatory by the encrease of domestic manufacture, and the very poorest people only, those who are unable to purchase materials for making candles, will pay the tax.

The motion was negatived, 40 only rising in favor of it, 66 against it.

Mr. Bigelow of Mass. moved to strike out the article of *leather*. His objection was that leather was an article of first necessity, of which the poor consumed nearly as much as the rich, and which, therefore, ought not to be taxed.

The motion was negatived, 30 only rising in favor of it.

The question on the resolution as amended, was then decided in the affirmative.

The next and last resolution was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several states."

The House decided on this question without debate.

For the resolution	66
Against it	40

The committee then reported the several resolutions as agreed to, with the amendments made thereto.

The resolution for increasing the Direct Tax came up for concurrence. The resolution as reported by the committee of the whole proposes to add 100 per cent. to the present amount of the Direct Tax.

Mr. Oakley moved to amend the resolve by inserting *one hundred and fifty* in lieu of *one hundred*, so as to make the present amount of that tax 150 per cent.—in other words, to lay a direct tax for the ensuing year of seven and a half millions.

This motion was negatived as follows:

For the motion,	20
Against it,	116

So Mr. Oakley's motion was lost.

On the question to concur with the committee in amending the resolution

so as to increase the direct tax 100 per cent. on its present amount, making the total direct tax [illegible] of dollars.

Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] opposed the tax on the ground the [illegible] was not adequate to pay it without oppression if not absolute destruction.

The question [illegible] of fifty, was decided as follows:

For the amendment, 100
Against it, 38

The resolution then being so agreed to [illegible] as amended, going to increase the present direct tax as before stated, and the Yeas and Nays having [illegible]—

Mr. Webster of N. H. [illegible] at considerable length [illegible] and feelings with which he should oppose the tax, and he [illegible]. These [illegible] and feelings were of a character wholly adverse to the present administration of the government.

When he concluded, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Oct. 25

The House took up the report of the Committee of the whole in favour of certain new and additional taxes.

The first Resolution was for increasing the Direct Tax 100 per cent. Mr. Rhea and Mr. Calhoun spoke in reply to Mr. Webster, and in favour of the Tax; Mr. Shipherd spoke against it.

The first part of the Resolution, for continuing the Direct Tax, was passed 94 to 34.—The last part, to increase the same 100 per cent. was passed 80 to 37.

The next Resolution was for an *additional* duty on domestic distilled spirits of 12 and 1-2 cents, per gal. Mr. Fisk of New-York renewed his motion for 25 cents. But the House adjourned without decision.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The House to day resumed the consideration of the Whiskey tax.

Mr. Fisk of New-York moved to insert a duty of 25 cents per gal. instead of 12; which was negatived, 74 to 63. He then moved 20 cents—which was carried, 73 to 69.

Mr Yancey of N C. moved to strike out the whole of the resolution, and offered a new one, imposing [illegible] cents on each gal. but nothing on the capacity of the still.

The question on Mr. Yancey's motion was decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

For the amendment 83
Against it 67

Mr. Cannon of Tenn. then moved to strike out the additional duty of twenty cents per gallon, and in lieu thereof proposed an additional duty of 100 per cent on the present duty on stills.—This motion was negatived without a division.

The question was then taken on the said second resolution, and carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

The Direct Tax resolution adopted yesterday, and that just agreed to, were referred to the committee of Ways and Means to report bills pursuant thereto.

Thursday, October 27.

WAR MEASURES.

Mr. Troup of Geo. from the military committee, reported a bill making further provision for filling the ranks of the Regular Army, by classing the free male population of the United States.

[This bill proposes to provide for the division of the whole free male population of the United States, by the assessors, into classes of twenty-five men each; each class to be compelled, under a penalty of —— hundred dollars to furnish, within —— days after the classification aforesaid, an able-bodied recruit for the service of the United States. The bill is of some length, and contains very full provisions for carrying itself into effect.]

Mr. Troup also reported a bill "To authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of Volunteers who may associate and organize themselves, and offer their services to the government of the United States."

Mr. Troup also reported a bill "to provide for the further defence of the frontiers of the United States by authorizing the President to augment the present military establishment."

[This bill proposes to provide, that "in addition to the present Military Establishment of the United States there be immediately raised forty regiments in such proportions of infantry, artillery, riflemen and cavalry, as the President of the United States may deem proper, to be enlisted to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged, and limited as to service to the defence of the frontiers of the United States, &c. &c.]

The three bills were severally twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Troup also laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary at War to the Military committee:

Department of War, Oct. 17.

Sir—The great importance of the subject, and the other duties of the Department, which could not fail to be very sensibly felt, at so interesting a period, by a person who had just taken charge of it, are my apology for not answering your letter of the 24th of Sept. at an earlier day, on the defects of the present Military Establishment.

Due consideration has been bestowed [illegible]

[illegible] preserved [illegible], and the most efficient [illegible] general [illegible] adopted [illegible]

2. That a permanent force consisting of at least [illegible] men in addition to the present military establishment be raised for the defence of our cities and frontiers, under an engagement by the [illegible] that it shall be employed in that service within certain specified limits, and that a proportional augmentation of general officers of each grade, and others, shall be provided for.

3. That the corps of engineers be enlarged.

4. That the ordnance department be amended.

Respecting the enlargement of the corps of engineers, I shall submit hereafter a more detailed communication.

For the proposed amendment of the ordnance department, I submit a report from the senior officer of that department in this city, which is approved.

I shall be ready and happy to communicate such further remarks and details on these subjects as the committee may desire, and shall request permission to suggest hereafter the result of further attention to, and reflection on, our military establishment generally, should any thing occur which may be deemed worthy its attention.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAS. MONROE.

Hon G. W. Troup, Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.

[Accompanying this letter is an interesting paper of some length, from the pen of the Secretary, headed "Explanatory remarks."]

Ways and Means.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means.

The resolution for imposing an additional duty on postage being under consideration, together with the amendment going to increase the rates of postage 100 instead of fifty per cent. on their present amount—after considerable debate,

The question on inserting *one hundred* instead of *fifty* per cent. was decided by yeas and nays as follows:—

For one hundred 95
Against it 43

The question on adopting the resolution (as amended) to increase the present rates of postage, was then stated.

Mr. Gaston, of N. C. assigned, as the principal reason why he should vote against this tax, that this was not a subject, the revenue on which could be safely or properly pledged to the public credit. The revenue therefrom accruing in fact, he conceived to be exclusively pledged to the perfection of the Post-Office establishment.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, and carried as follows:

For the postage tax 96
Against it 47

The next question for consideration presented itself in the following words; "Resolved that it is expedient to add 100 per cent. to the present duty on *sales at auction*;" and was agreed to without debate.

The next resolution was that embracing a tax among other articles on cotton yarn, and other manufactures, furniture, &c

The question to concur with the committee of the whole in striking out *cotton yarn and shoes*, (that is, exempting them from taxation) were decided in the affirmative without debate; as also the proposition for taxing all manufactured paper at the rate of five per cent.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to this resolution having been gone through,

Mr. Oakley, of N. Y. moved to strike out *tallow candles*—to which motion Mr. J. Reed proposed to add *spermaciti* candles, but that motion not being in order as an amendment to Mr. Oakley's motion,

The question was taken by yeas and nays on striking out *tallow candles*, and decided in the negative as follows:

For exempting *tallow candles* 59
Against it 74

Mr. J. Reid then moved to strike out *spermaciti* candles, on account of the peculiar oppressive operation of such a tax on the island of Nantucket and town of New-Bedford, in Massachusetts.—After further debate, the question was put, and decided as follows:

For striking out *spermacita* 50
Against it 73

Mr. Bigelow then moved to strike out the word *leather*, so as to exempt it from taxation, which motion Mr. B. supported at some length. The motion was negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. Wheaton then moved to strike out the article *nails manufactured* by machinery; in support of which article he made some remarks to which Mr. Eppes replied. And the motion was negatived without a division.

[illegible]

For the motion 43
Against it 73

The question was then stated on the whole resolution (which had been published [illegible] and goes [illegible] articles of manufacture, [illegible] enumerated in the foregoing.)

Mr. Oakley of N. Y. stated that he [illegible], and opposed to [illegible] articles enumerated in this resolution [illegible] against the whole, reserving the right to vote for the bills for laying some of those taxes, when they should be brought.

The question on the adoption of the whole of the resolution (as amended by striking out cotton yarn and hats) was decided as follows—Yeas 76—Nays 34.

The next resolution is, "That it is expedient to class the retailers of foreign merchandize, and add fifty per cent. to the present duty thereon."

The next resolution was to impose a duty on plated harness, combined with the tax on carriages, 100 per cent.

The eighth and last resolution, "that it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several States," being under consideration,

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, the house adjourned.

Friday, Oct 28.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the information requested by the house in relation to the retaliation prisoners; which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The House resumed the consideration of the remaining part of the report of the committee of the whole—it being a resolution "that it is expedient to establish a National Bank with branches in the several states," and after considerable debate

The question on Mr. Stanford's motion to strike out the words "*with branches in the several states*," was decided as follows:

For the motion 14
Against it 138

The question being stated on the passage of the resolution,

Mr. Post, of N Y. said, under present impressions, he should vote against it, because the idea it embraced was illusive, and its object impracticable at the present moment; to shew which, he made a number of remarks, going to establish the insufficiency of such a measure to remedy the general want of confidence among individuals, as well as in the banks, which at present prevailed.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was decided as follows:

For the resolution 93
Against it 54

So the resolution was agreed to, and this, together with the other resolutions, were referred to the committee of Ways and Means, to bring in bills accordingly.

Mr W. Reed, of Mass. after remarking, that he had understood there was before the Senate a bill for the increase of the Naval force of the United States, in order to acquire information necessary to enable the House to act understandingly on the subject, submitted a resolve for consideration, which after some modification, presented itself in the following shape:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to report to this House, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the United States at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each, and their present condition; also, the number of new vessels authorised to be built by law since that time, and the progress made in the execution of these laws; and if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and the house adjourned.

IN SENATE,

Friday, Oct. 28.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described. After some discussion and amendment, the bill was ordered to be read a third time in the following form:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,—That in addition to the present naval establishment, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be built or purchased, manned, equipped and officered, any number of vessels, not exceeding   which, in his opinion, the public service may require, to carry not less than   nor more than   guns each, and to be manned, equipped and officered, in the manner which he shall judge most expedient.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the building or purchase and equipping of these vessels, the sum of   dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[illegible]

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The House of Representatives have, [illegible] the [illegible] got through the discussion of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the additional taxes.—The resolutions which have passed are referred to the same committee to report bills accordingly; and, when these bills are reported, the subject will be again open to discussion. There is no doubt, we believe, but bills will pass in conformity to all the resolutions agreed to, unless it be that embracing a National Bank—respecting which, some [illegible] doubts, though we do not—such an institution is so obviously necessary, and so demonstrably desirable, that we do not see how any man, unless on constitutional principles, can [illegible] a doubt as to its expediency; though the minor details of it should not exactly square with his ideas on the subject.—*Nat. Intel.*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 31.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEACOCK.

Arrived on Saturday evening, the United States sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, from a cruise of 147 days, on the coast of England, Ireland, the Western Islands, &c. [illegible], he having made 14 prizes, 12 of which were burnt and sunk, the other two being of little value were made cartels of. Property captured estimated at from 6 to 700,000 dollars. Vessels captured, brig Sea Flower, from St. Johns to Barbadoes; brig Stranger, from Buenos Ayres to Greenock; sloop Fortitude, from Liverpool to London; brig Venus, from Bordeaux to London; brig Diana, from Liverpool to Quebec; sloop Little Packet, from Teneriffe to Dublin; William & Ann, from Glasgow to Jamaica; Peggy & Jane, do. do.; barque William, from St. Andero to Greenock; ship Sir Edw. Pellew, from Quebec to Glasgow; brig Bellona, from Cette to Hamburgh; brig Triton, from St Johns to Lisbon; brig Duck, from Fort en Ventura to Teneriffe; ship Mary, from Point Petre (Guadeloupe) for Halifax. Capt Warrington has lost but one man, (and him by sickness) during his cruise. He has brought in 14 prisoners

Capt Warrington has seen during his cruise, the Majestic Razee, and several other line of battle ship and frigates, but did not see the Pelican, or any other British sloop of war.

Steam Boat Frigate Launch

On Saturday morning last, at a quarter before 9 o'clock, the steam frigate "FULTON THE FIRST," was launched from the ship-yards of Adam and Noah Brown, at Corlear's Hook, New-York, amidst the roar of cannon, and the shouts and acclamations of upwards of twenty thousand people, who had assembled to witness the event.—She measures 145 feet on deck, and 55 feet breadth of beam; draws only 8 feet of water, and is to mount thirty 32 pound carronades, and 2 Columbiads, the latter to cary each a 100 pound red hot ball. She is to be commanded by Com. Porter, and, from appearances, she bids fair to become a formidable weapon in harbor warfare.

November 1.

Latest from the Army.

An officer who left the army on Monday, 24th ult. informed a gentleman at Albany, that Gen. Brown's division had crossed to Buffalo, on their way to Sackett's Harbor; that Gen. Izard had returned on the Canada side opposite Black Rock. The gentleman could not learn if it was the General's intention to demolish the works at Buffalo, or fortify himself in the Fort and remain there.

By the Steam-Boat which arrived yesterday, we learn verbally, that Gen. Bissell had recrossed the Chippewa with his brigade; that the British fleet, 10 sail, were at the head of the Lake, and had reinforced Gen. Drummond's army, and that it was reported Gen. Izard would return to Fort Erie with his army.

The following articles are copied from the Batavia Advocate, of the 22d of October

The latest intelligence we have from our army on the Niagara is up to the morning of the 20th, at which time our main force remained in the encampment at Black Creek, 7 or 8 miles above Chippewa, but were under marching orders, to co-operate with or support Gen. Bissel's brigade, 3000 strong, which had crossed the Chippewa on the 19th in the morning, 10 miles from its mouth. The advance of Bissel's brigade forced its way over the creek in the presence of a superior force, and continued to press upon the enemy in his retreat down the creek. In effecting this passage many of the enemy were slain and some prisoners made, among them is a British colonel. Our loss was 6 or 8 killed and 50 or 60 wounded.

Whether it is Gen. Izard's determination to follow up this partial advantage, and to drive the enemy from his strong hold on the Chippewa is unknown; the day may have passed in which this could have been effected.

Maj. Gen. Brown left the army on the 20th, and arrived in this village last evening on his way to Sackett's Harbor.

The British fleet was off the mouth of the Niagara river, on the morning of the 20th, 10 sail, among which their new ship.

GENEVA, OCT.

We have been favored with a perusal of a letter dated at Chippewa Plains, October 19th, which states an engagement took place between the British and a detachment of our Army, which had advanced to attack their works. The affair ended in the loss of 4 men killed, one officer (major Leah) wounded. A bridge was preparing in Camp [illegible] of crossing the Creek, and the army would immediately [illegible].

ONTARIO, OCT.

We learn from the West, the army was at Black Creek, about [illegible] miles above Chippewa on [illegible]. The British fleet, with the St. Lawrence, in the whole ten sail, arrived off the mouth of the Niagara on Tuesday, by which the enemy has probably received supplies, and considerable reinforcements.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV.

It is pretty certain from the late accounts received from the Westward, that part, at least, of Gov Prevost's army had reached Kingston; and that in consequence of this event, such large reinforcements had been sent up the lake by means of their fleet, which now is triumphant, as to render the retrograde movements of our armies an act of prudence. Whether they will be attacked on the American side, remains to be told; it is certain we have no force of any considerable strength to prevent their landing and attacking our troops wherever they can meet them.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Oct. 28.

"The military committee have presented to the House a litter of Bills. The first, for classing the male population of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45; each class to consist of 25, who are to furnish one able bodied recruit for the army by a day not mentioned, but which of course will be early in the ensuing spring. The assessors of the direct tax are to form these classes, in such manner as to make the property of each class as equal as may be. If a class fail to furnish its recruit by the day to be appointed, the class will incur heavy forfeitures, which are to be collected on the property of the class. Mr. Calhoun, a zealous war-man, said two days ago, that fifty thousand men must be raised forthwith for the army. These, at the present bounty of $[illegible] a man (if they would enlist) would cost six millions two hundred thousand dollars, but the classes, you will readily think will not be able to hire these recruits for less than three times that bounty. This, therefore, will impose on the people—on that part of them who are between the ages of 18 and 45—a tax of eighteen millions six hundred thousand dollars. Now every man who remembers what sum he has paid of the direct tax of this year, and multiplies it by six, will be able to form some judgment of what he is to pay of this new species of unequal and oppressive and insupportable taxation. I say some *judgment*, because the present direct tax of three millions is assessed in great part, on the property of men above 45 years of age, and on women possessing property. But the tax to be levied on the classes to raise the *Conscripts* for Calhoun's army of fifty thousand men will be assessed wholly on the male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. Further, as the youth between 18 and 21 have no property, and many over 21 will generally have, if any, but very little property, the enormous burthen of raising the recruits will fall on that small portion of each class which is possessed of property. These conscripts are to serve during the war. If one man in 25 would not amount in the aggregate to 50,000, a proportional abatement is to be made in the calculation.

"The second bill is to authorise the raising of forty new regiments, of about a thousand men each, including officers, to be employed for the *defence* of the country.

"The third bill is to authorise the President to accept the sevice of volunteers, and fixing their compensation.

"I have not time to calculate the enormous expenses to be incurred in the execution of these notable projects. but to support them, and the militia which must occasionally be called out (because the regular forces, if numerous as projected, will not be able to guard all parts of our maritime frontier of seventeen hundred miles, and our interior of many hundred miles) the expense, I say, of the projected regular forces and militia, with the usual waste and profusion of the present managers of the war, cannot be stated at less than one hundred millions of dollars for the same for each ensuing year, as long as it shall please our rulers to carry on this blessed war."

Newport,

SATURDAY, November 5, 1814.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of this State convened at Providence on Tuesday last—James Burrill, jun. Esq. was unanimously chosen Speaker, and Thomas Burgess, Esq. Clerk.—The time of the General Assembly has been principally occupied in the [illegible] of private petitions, and on business of a local nature.

On Tuesday his Excellency the Governor communicated the following MESSAGE:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We meet again with less sanguine hopes of the restoration of peace and prosperity than we indulged at the last session. All the favorable expectations [illegible] by the meeting of Ambassadors at Ghent, have been disappointed, and we are to look forward to the longer continuance of an unhappy war. Though the original causes or pretexts of the war are now abandoned by our administration, and they are willing to make peace with Great-Britain without requiring any stipulation on her part, on the subjects of blockade or impressment, yet peace cannot in the opinion of our government, be restored on the terms proposed by the enemy. It is exclusively the province and the duty of the general government to decide on our foreign relations—they only can declare war or make peace, yet I may be permitted to express my regret that the negociation had not been permitted to proceed to such further length as to have ascertained with more precision, the real pretensions and demands of England

Present appearances forbidding us to anticipate the speedy restoration of those blessings which peace alone can restore, it becomes our duty to look at the actual state of things and to prepare for those exertions, privations and sufferings through which in the righteous providence of GOD, we may be called to pass.—You will perceive, in the correspondence between the Executive of this State and the departments of the general government, a continued exertion on our part to induce their attention to our exposed condition, and to prevail on them to extend to us that support and assistance which, by the terms of the national compact, and by every consideration of prudence, as well as justice, they were bound to have afforded; and you will as readily discover, on their part, repeated and continued delay, and finally an implicit refusal or an acknowledgement of their inability to comply with our requests. On the part of this State we have exhibited a constant readiness to conform to the views of the general government, and to co-operate with them, agreeably to the constitution, to the extent of our power, and it is not understood that the general government itself has discovered or complained of any unwillingness or reluctance in us; yet, notwithstanding our constant importunity, and our readiness to act in concert with the officers of the United States, our requisitions are uncomplied with, and, so far as depended on the general government, our situation has continued as defenceless as at the commencement of the war.

You will perceive by the correspondence, that the government have, in fact, refused to make the necessary advances for expenses which their own officers have ordered and approved of, and that the utmost extent of the promise of the Secretary of War is, that if we will advance the money, they will apply it to our defence.

In this unheard of and unforeseen condition of things, the General Assembly are called on to make further arrangements for the defence of the State.

The large States of course have more abundant means In this State, which has paid, and continues to pay, such immense sums into the national treasury, our means by way of Direct Taxes, owing to the very limited extent of our territory, must necessarily be much circumscribed. The taxes already in operation, and those proposed at this session, must draw from us a sum of money, one half of which if applied to our own necessities, would increase, in a very respectable degree our means of defence. The direct tax on houses and lands alone will undoubtedly exceed the sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars, no part of which, have we any assurance is intended to be applied to the purposes of our particular defence.

But I forbear further to enumerate our grievances, our sufferings and dangers—the catalogue might be swelled to a frightful size, and instead of furnishing us with motives for exertion might sink us into despondency.

I shall always be ready to concur in every measure proposed by the General Assembly for the defence of our native land, and of our invaluable liberties, and, I trust, the people, notwithstanding the extent of their losses and the discouragement of the times, will be found worthy of their privileges and of their former prosperity. Having done all we can do, we must look for a blessing upon [illegible]

[illegible]

In compliance with the resolution on this subject at the special session of the legislature in September, a draft has been made from the militia and chartered companies to make up the detached quota of five hundred men, under the requisition of the President of the United States, of the 4th of March, and they are ordered into service accordingly—and the senior class will soon be organized agreeably to the laws passed for that purpose.

In addition to the ordnance already stationed at several points, field pieces have been provided for Little-Compton, Tiverton, Warren, East-Greenwich and North-Kingstown, with some supplies of ordnance stores; and I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt, from the United States, by the order of Brigadier-General Cushing, of six field carriages for heavy cannon.

I have the pleasure of being able to inform you that, at some late inspections and reviews of the militia which I have attended, I had the satisfaction of finding an evident improvement in discipline, and particularly in the quality, and good order of their arms. There is also a very commendable zeal and alacrity excited among the officers, and a corresponding emulation among the men. We may be permitted therefore to believe, that in case of an invasion, our militia will support the character for discipline and bravery which they acquired in the war of the revolution; and that, as they have now become almost our sole military dependance, they will not disappoint us in the hour of trial.

From the neglect and disregard of wants which we have experienced from that quarter to which we naturally look for assistance, I have been induced, for the supply of some of the indispensible requisites for taking the field, to issue orders to the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals to make such preparations in their several departments as our scanty resources admit.

It is my duty particularly to mention the situation of the men belonging to the State corps. The neglect on the part of the United States, to make provision for the payment of their wages has reduced many of them to very distressing circumstances. Some have families, and all will require a supply of clothing without which it will be impossible they can do their duty through the approaching cold season.

On the 4th instant I was informed by the Secretary of War, that General Swift would visit this State, to inspect the fortifications and to advise as to the erection of other works. General Swift has since arrived, and in company with him I have visited the shores at the head of the Bay and Rhode-Island and Tiverton near the Stone Bridge. What further steps will be taken by the government in consequence of this measure, I have not been informed of. In some parts of the State the citizens have cheerfully volunteered their services in erecting batteries and field works, to a very considerable extent, and owing to their very meritorious exertions, additional security has been given to some important and exposed positions.

Under our great pecuniary embarrassments the patriotic labour of the people was particularly acceptable, and deserves the approbation of the Legislature.

I communicate, for your more particular information my correspondence with the Secretary of War, also with Governor Strong and Governor Smith on the subject of mutual aid of the militia, in case of invasion.

I also lay before you a communication from Governor Strong, with several resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts which, from the importance of the subject, and the respectability of that State, claim, and will, I have no doubt, receive your early and serious attention.

I cannot close this communication without adverting to some of the many reasons which the people of this State have for gratitude and thankfulness to the Giver of all Good, who, in the midst of judgement, has remembered mercy. By His goodness we have reaped of the fruits of the earth, our health and lives have been preserved, and shores protected from invasion, and our laws and civil and religious liberties continued.

WILLIAM JONES.

Providence, October 31, 1814.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Governor's Message.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Gov. Jones to the Sec'ry at War, dated

PROVIDENCE, SEPT. 23, 1814.

SIR—I take the liberty of asking your attention to the subject of the correspondence which took place early in July [illegible] Tracy.

I would also ask your attention to our very exposed condition and unprepared state of defence in many respects, and the absolute necessity of our being furnished immediately with cannon, ammunition, tents, and camp equipage. I have repeatedly had the honour of stating these deficiencies, and requesting a supply—and I hope no time will be lost in forwarding them here, or in placing such quantities at the disposition of General Cushing, that, on requisition being made, they may be seasonably supplied.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

Hon. Secretary at War, Washington.

Copy of a letter from the Sec'ry at War to his Excellency Gov. Jones, dated

War Department, Oct. 4, 1814.

SIR—Your letter of the th day of Sept. enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the town-meeting of Newport,* is received The just and patriotic sentiments expressed by your Excellency, and which seem equally to animate your fellow-citizens, have been seen by the President with pleasure and approbation.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the government from all quarters, and the peculiar pressure of the enemy on this District, this Department has not been inattentive to the situation of Rhode-Island, or unmindful of the very great importance of the harbor of Newport.—A report has just been made by Gen. Swift, which goes entirely to support the propriety of your opinion as to the necessity of fortifying those positions which command the passage from the island to the main. He himself will be ordered on to your State, and every possible effort will be made by the government to procure the necessary cannon and munitions of war.

From the present state of the Treasury, much dependence must be placed on the local authorities and the banks of your State to furnish temporarily those funds, which it will be necessary (for the United States) to expend for their own immediate protection.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

His Excellency William Jones.

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* *The copy of the proceedings here alluded to was not enclosed by his Excellency.*

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Gov. Jones to the Sec'ry at War, dated

Providence, Oct. 3, 1814.

SIR—In consequence of the very exposed situation of this State, the seacoast and bay forming an extensive water line, on either of which we are assailable at various points, and from the increasing danger of invasion, with the fatal consequences attending such an event, in our present situation; I am induced to renew my application for a supply of cannon, with other requisites necessary for the efficient operation thereof—with these we should be able, I am confident, to make a successful resistance—and without them, in the event of an attack, the most disastrous consequences are to be apprehended.

I am informed by General Cushing, to whom to whom I have applied for the loan of cannon for our use, that there are none at his disposal—since which, from inquiry, I am advised from a source entitled to credit that there are at Concord, in Massachusetts, forty pieces of 12 and 18 pound cannon, on travelling carriages, in complete order, with fixed ammunition, &c.—These being of the description suitable for the protection of our assailable points, and not having it in our power to provide such, I am compelled earnestly to request (if not inconsistent with your other arrangements) that an order on the proper officer may be given, to deliver me, for the use of this State, fifteen or twenty pieces of 12 and 18 pound cannon, with the requisite munitions thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

Hon. James Monroe, Sec'ry at War.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary at War to his Excellency Governor Jones, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 14, 1814.

SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant has been received. The [illegible] and the works immediately commenced. Should it be ascertained that there are disposable cannon at Concord, as you have been informed, arrangements will be made for sending them to Rhode-Island with proper munitions.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

His Excellency William Jones.

P. S. Orders have been given to have sent to Rhode-Island six 12-pounders and six 18's, if they can be spared from Massachusetts.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Dearborn to his Ex. Gov. Jones, dated

Head-Quarters, Military District No. 1, Boston, Oct. 20, 1814.

SIR—The Secretary of War having informed me that your Excellency had applied for the loan of some 12 and 18 pounders, and stated to him that you had understood that the United States had a considerable number of such pieces at Concord, in this State, it becomes my duty to state to your Excellency, that there is no such ordnance belonging to the United States at Concord, or at any other place in this State or New-Hampshire, excepting such pieces as are necessarily attached to the different fortresses, or have already been loaned for the use of the militia. It would afford me pleasure to have had it in my power to comply with the direction of the Secretary of War, to furnish the ordnance proposed, and it is with regret that I find it impracticable to fulfil his intention.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

His Excellency Gov. Jones.

His Excellency at the same time communicated to the General Assembly, a letter from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also from the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, inviting this State to send Delegates to a Convention of the New-England States, to be held at Hartford in December next.

The Message, and the documents, were referred to Messrs. Hazard, Talbot, Dixon, P. Allen and Bowen, of the House, and the Hon. Messrs. Rhodes, Manton and Noyes, of the Senate.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.

The Spanish schooner Aribees, Capt. Ellkins, arrived at this port on Sunday last in 11 days from Bermuda.—Capt. E. informs us, that Admiral Cockburn, with two 74's and 4 or 5 frigates, had arrived there from the Chesapeake.—No part of Lord Hill's expedition had arrived at Bermuda, nor were they soon expected.

Admiral Cochrane was daily expected from Halifax.—About 1000 troops were at Bermuda, but no expedition was fitting out.—Provisions of every kind, except flour, was scarce and high. Beef $ 40 per bbl. and corn 4 dollars per bushel.

* There were about 200 American prisoners at Bermuda, who were to be sent to England.

There had been no late arrivals at Bermuda from England, and no prizes had been sent in there lately.—As Capt. Ellkins was coming out from Bermuda he met several prize vessels from the Chesapeake with flour, going in.

FROM WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

"The house have been in committee of the whole on the loan bill. The sum agreed to be borrowed is 30 millions of dollars. Mr. Grosvenor moved, that the government be limited to 8 per cent interest; which was agreed to.—Mr. Oakley moved, that the direct and internal taxes heretofore established, or which may be established during the present session, in addition to other funds already established, be pledged for the interest and sum to be borrowed; this was negatived in the committee.—The bill was then reported to the house The House, by ayes and noes refused to concur in Mr. Grosvenor's amendment. Mr. Oakley's amendment was renewed in the house, and the ayes and noes being taken, it was negatived. There was much debate in the committee and in the house. Mr John G. Jackson of Virginia, a strong supporter of the administration, distinctly stated it, as his opinion—

1st. That the government would be under no obligation to pay the debts [illegible] war; [illegible] but would [illegible] to consult their own [illegible] and [illegible]; it [illegible] provided that they shall be [illegible] That [illegible] of these [illegible] of the [illegible] government [illegible] will be [illegible] under no legal or moral obligation to provide for [illegible] except they agree to [illegible] shall be [illegible]

Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of War, [illegible] to the [illegible] on Military affairs, [illegible] plans for filling the ranks of the army—In his letter [illegible] constitutional objections, [illegible] Mr. Troup, [illegible] of the military committee, reported to the House on the 27th ult. a bill for filling the ranks of the regular army, of which the following is an abstract:—

1st. All the white male inhabitants between 18 and 45 to be classed—classes of 25 in each, in every township, parish, or other territorial division, are to be made under the authority of the U. S. assessors—where there are no assessors, under marshals [illegible] and marshals bound under penalty to complete the classification in a given time.

2d. Each class shall furnish an able bodied man, between 18 and 45, to serve during the war, to be delivered to the assessors or marshals, and by him to be delivered to the officer of the United States authorised to receive him.

3d. Marshal and assessor and their deputies so to determine the precinct or territorial divisions of each class so that the property embraced in each precinct, shall be as nearly equal as possible, and give notice as well to the taxable inhabitants as to the individuals composing each class of the number of the precinct to which he belongs.

4th. In case of failure, each class to pay a penalty which, if not paid in days shall be collected of the taxable inhabitants of the district in proportion to property real and personal, the proportion to be derived by the tax list or any other just and equitable standard by which the actual wealth of the party can be ascertained."

5th. Marshals and assessors to act under the direction of the president of the United States. The penalty forfeited by each class to be collected by collectors of direct tax and internal duties, in same manner as they collect the direct tax.

6th Any person aggrieved by excessive valuation, may appeal in the same manner as is directed in the act for assessing and collecting direct taxes and internal duties.

7th and 8th relates to the paying over the fines and penalties by marshals and collectors to the treasurer.

9th. The money to be used by the Secretary of war to recruit the army.

10th Relates to paying marshals for their services.

11, 12, 13, and 14th—Unimportant regulations.

15th—Provides that every five white male inhabitants of the United States who being liable to militia duty, shall furnish a soldier between 18 and 45, during the war, shall be exempt from militia duty during the war.

16th and 17th—Unimportant details.

Died,

On the 5th of Sept. last, in a British prison, (after 10 months confinement at Melville Island, Halifax, as a prisoner of war,) Capt. JOSEPH BOSE, aged 39 years, son of John L. Bose, Esq. of this town.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Nov 5, 1814.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, Spanish sch'r Aribees, Ellkins, 11 days from Bermuda, in ballast.—On Sunday off our harbor, was boarded by the Morgiana sloop of war, and permitted to proceed.

The sloop Little Sarah, Rhodes, from New-York for Providence, with 1200 bushels of Rye, was captured on Monday last off Watch-hill by the privateer Minerva—Capt. R. and crew, except Mr. Perkis, of Providence, were taken out, 4 men put on board, and ordered for Halifax.—Soon after, 3 of the prize crew went below to put in the dead lights, when Mr. P. nailed the companion slide over them, and having secured the man at the helm, after a smart contest, he took possession of the sloop, and arrived at this port the next morning.—The four privateersmen are now on board the flotilla in this harbor.

Attention!

THE ARTILLERY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, will parade *THIS AFTERNOON*, in Forty GUNNERS, with Round Hats, Arms and Accoutrements, for the purpose of practising the battery and small arm exercise, and will continue the same each succeeding SATURDAY, until further orders.—The Roll to be called at 3 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FRY, *Col. Command't*

Poetry.

LINES,

BY [illegible] MOORE, ESQ.

'Tis sweet to behold, when the billows are sleeping,
Some gay colour'd bark moving gracefully by;
No damp on her deck, but the even tide drooping,
No breath in her sails, but the summer wind's sigh.

Yet, you would not turn with tender emotion
To gaze on the life boat, though rugged and worn,
Which often hath wafted o'er hills of the ocean,
The last light of hope to the sailor forlorn.

Oh! grant that of those who in life's sunny slumber,
Around us, like summer barks idly have play'd;
When storms are abroad we may find in the number,
One friend, like the life boat, to fly to our aid.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,
By the Brigs Necesidad and Maria,
430 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSE
20 do. Green COFFEE.
30 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.
Newport, March 10.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A General Assortment of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

Setts and Family Stores put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Cranston & Shaw,

Have for Sale at their Store,
430 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
27 [illegible] Boxes SUGAR
20 Tierces & 25 bbls. Do
14 Hhds. 3d proof RUM
160 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento
Newport, June 10

Jones & Rathbone,

Have for Sale,
500 Boxes Candles
300 do. Soap
240 barrels Superfine Flour
10 Tons Archangel Hemp
250 Hhds. retailing Molasses
163 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar
43 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bags debenture Coffee

They respectfully offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and refer for information respecting their establishment, to Messrs Jabez G. & Samuel Whitehorne, of Newport.

Providence, April 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating some new arrangements in his concerns, earnestly calls upon all persons who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment. Those persons who neglect this notice, must not think themselves hard dealt with, should they find their accounts in other hands, after the first day of December next.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Portsmouth, Sept. 30.

TO LET,

And possession given in a few days

THE Dwelling-House, with the Land adjoining, now occupied and improved as a public house, in Portsmouth, by Capt. *John Congdon*.—The stand is well known, and is esteemed the best situation on this Island for the business, or for a Grocery store.—For terms, &c. apply to John Congdon, on the premises, or to

WILLIAM MOORE, jun

Newport, Oct. 15

Evening School.

MR. FRASER will open his Evening School (if it may please Providence) on the Evening of Monday, the 3d of October next.—Education will be Two Dollars per quarter.

N. B.—The Ladies will be accommodated with a Room by themselves.

Newport, Sept. 16.

Splendid Lottery.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

PENNSYLVANIA Union Canal Navigation LOTTERY.

☞ Look at this Scheme.

1	Prize of	$ 40000
1	do	20000
1	do	10000
2	do	5000
4	do	2000
10	do	1000
12	do	500
13	do	200
25	do	100
100	do	50
100	do	30
300	do	20
19000	do	12

Not one and three-quarter Blanks to a Prize.—The Drawing will commence on the 24th of Oct. next.—Tickets now only $11 Whole—$5 75 for Half—and $3 for Quarter Tickets—but in consequence of the astonishing demand for these *Passports to Fortune*, the price of them will soon advance.

Orders for Tickets, and every information relative thereto, can be obtained at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who can procure for applicants a few warranted undrawn parts of Tickets in the 4th class *Plymouth Beach Lottery*—High Prize in the wheel, and 14 days drawing completed.

N. B.—New-York Bank Bills taken at par for Plymouth Beach and Internal Navigation Lottery Tickets.

Newport, Sept. 30. tf.

Washington Bridge Lottery, No. 4.

POSITIVELY commences Drawing in the City of New-Haven, on the 14th of October.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 5,000
10	do	1,000
50	do	100
100	do	50
173	do	20
300	do	10
4500	do	7

About 1 1-4 Blanks to a Prize. Tickets and Shares, in a variety of Numbers, may be obtained at

JOSIAH C. SHAW's

Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office, No 118, Thames-street.

Newport, Sept. 30. tf

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street

OFFERS for sale, for cash only, an assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, black and other Bombazetts, Stockinetts, superb Flannels, Ladies do hs, with every kind of Trimmings

He earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by Note or book Account to call and pay the same.—To all those of his former customers who have been punctual, he returns his most grateful thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Newport, Sept 23

William White,

Has just received and for sale, at No 11, Long-Wharf,

23 coils Cordage, of different sizes
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 3q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
260 pair Iaile Shoes, at 6s per pair
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans, and horn lanterns.
16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality
A few barrels prime Beef, and
500 bushels Salt.

The above articles will be sold for cash, lower than can be purchased in the State.

Newport, Sept 15

NOTICE.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas, 19th Sept. A. D.* 1814.

WHEREAS Jacob Richardson, jun. of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly, at their June Session A D 1814 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756 entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*" This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said Jacob Richardson, jun. that they be as appear, if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the 1st Monday of November next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said Jacob Richardson, jun.

ROBERT ROGERS, Clerk

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. [illegible] [illegible]-street, under the name of [illegible], the following Goods:—

BLACK and blue superfine Broadcloths; cassimeres; Marseilles Vestings; fine cotton shirtings and cambricks; dimities, shawls, white threads, needles, bales blue India Goods, black silk velvets; fancy do for vests, with a variety of other goods.

On the Wharf,

Rum, Madeira Wine, Coffee, cordage, Flour, [illegible], Nutmegs & Cloves
50 casks Rice
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
60 do. Shad—40 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.
40 half-barrels Mackerel.
300 boxes smoked Herring.
30 Hhds Lime
Anchors, cables and camboones.

Also, A Brig of 80 Tons, built of the best materials

Newport, April 23.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for Sale,
3000 Bushels RYE.
350 barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
130 Bushels yellow CORN.
Newport, July 16.

Wheelwright & Lopez

Offer at private sale, at their Store No. 72, Thames-street,
80 Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR.
20 Hhds. & 70 bbls. Muscovado Do.
10,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to double debenture
100 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
30 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
30 barrels Mackerell
30 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
4000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.
Newport, April 9.

NEW GOODS.

ENGLISH and French DRY GOODS, consisting of Calicoes Cambrics and Ginghams, jaconet, cambric and book Muslins, white and colored levantine and florence Silks; do. do. Sattins; Canton and Italian Crapes; paper, pound and fine Pins; silk and kid Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, of American Manufacture, Sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, yarns, &c.—a very large supply.

Likewise, An addition of Stationary, School and Juvenile Books.

The above are just received, and for Sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, AND DRY-GOODS STORE,

NO. 104, THAMES-STREET.

Newport, August 19. tf

New Goods.

The Subscriber informs the public,

THAT he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Fancy and staple GOODS, adapted to the season, comprising many scarce and valuable articles not generally to be had; among which are:—Fine, plain and figur'd Lawn's, book muslins and cambrics, elegant fancy 6-4 and 8-4 shawls, bombazetts and wildbores of all colours, elegant corded and plain pink, blue and buff Ginghams; black lutestrings and cambrics; super glazed and undress'd cambrics; muslins, sarsnets, cambrics, linen do. thread laces, cotton do. very fine; lineneen threads, white, red, green and black Flannels.

Also, A few cases fancy Muslins and Cambrics, partially damaged, which will be sold very cheap.

The subscriber will sell the above Goods for Cash only, not doubting the prices will be a sufficient inducement for those who wish to buy cheap, to call and see before making their purchases.

ALANSON RICHMOND.

N. B.—New-York, Connecticut and Massachusetts Bank Bills, will be received at par for Goods as above.

Newport, Sept 16.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him

May 7, 1814.

Naval Notice.

WHEREAS it is with concern, that the people of Block-Island, regardless of the sacred duty they owe their country, have been and are in the daily habit of carrying intelligence and succour to the enemy's squadron, now cruising in the Sound:—

And whereas, it becomes the duty of every officer serving the United States, and every good citizen, to prevent, as far as in their power, such iniquitous proceedings:—I JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON, a Captain in the Navy of the United States, and Commander of the Naval Forces in the State of Rhode-Island, do therefore, by these presents, forbid all boats and vessels, of every description, belonging to, or sailing from the said Island, called, *Block-Island*, from entering any of the ports or harbors of this State, without my special permission.—And I require all commanders of gun-vessels and others under my command, to be vigilant in seeing this order strictly enforced.

Given under my hand in the harbor of Newport, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON.

ALL fishing-boats and vessels of every description, are requested to call at the office of the commanding Naval Officer, for a pass: as none will be allowed to go beyond the guard boat without such permission.

Newport, Oct. 14.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Table Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
20 bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—42 do. candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil
Newport, Nov 4

New Feather-Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather-Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars; kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,

No 8 Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, August 8. 3m

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale at Store, No. 134, Thames-street,
20,000 wt. COFFEE, entitled to debenture.
85 Hhds. MOLASSES.
3 Pipes & bbls. Country GIN
3 do. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
20 Qr-casks L. P. Madeira Wine.
7 half-pipes do Do
8 baskets sweet Oil

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.

Newport, June 17.

At a Special Town-Council.

Holden at Newport, Thursday, September 22, 1814.

WHEREAS it is represented unto this Town-Council that a number of suspicious Persons have been and are constantly coming into the Town, appearing to have no particular business, and many of them no visible means of subsistence.

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That the 15th Section of the Act respecting Tavern Keepers, Innholders, &c. be published in both the Newspapers printed in this Town.

It is further Voted and Resolved, That the Town-Sergeant, Constables and Officers be and they are hereby required to be vigilant, and exert all their endeavours to detect all such suspicious characters and give information thereof to the Town-Council

By Order

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk*

SECTION 15th.—*And be it further enacted*, That in case any Tavern-Keeper, innholder, victualler, or any other person whosoever, inhabiting in any town within this State shall entertain or keep in his or her house any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing to the President of the Town-Council, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town-Treasurer of such Town, before any Justice or Warden to and for the use of such Town.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on *SAMPAD PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.

October 14, 1814.

NEW WORKS.

Just Published, and for Sale by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER

ELEMENTS of the Philosophy of the HUMAN MIND—By Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c.—Volume second—Price in boards, $2 25.

The first Volume of this work, published upwards of twenty years, and has been much and deservedly celebrated. The present is now reprinted from a volume just arrived from Europe.

Analectic Magazine.

Subscriptions are received at this Office, for this very valuable Magazine.—The No. for July is just delivered—Price $6 per year.

Writing-Paper.

Just received, and for sale at this [illegible]

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And [illegible] Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at Manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demi, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and [illegible] reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (wholesale and retail) by R. & B. at the usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS, in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail as low as at any Book-Store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit regularly received and for sale as above.

Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

Oct. 8, 1814.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a very valuable FARM, pleasantly situated in Canaan South society, in the county of Litchfield, State of Connecticut, containing about 350 Acres with large and convenient Dwelling-house, two barns and out houses. It lies on the Ousatonic River, and within one mile of the great Falls, a place remarkably well calculated for all kinds of water works, but there are now erected mills of various descriptions, iron works, furnace and the manufacturing establishments. A turnpike road passes through the Farm near its centre. Most of the land is of the first quality for mowing and pasturing, very level and free from stones; and a sufficient proportion is well calculated for ploughing. It contains a great supply of wood and timber for fencing and other purposes, and is [illegible] of water. The Farm may be very conveniently divided into two, if the whole should not be sold together, at one half, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. The price is considered very moderate, not exceeding [illegible] dollars per acre. A [illegible] credit may be had, and an indisputable title given.—As the purchaser will look for himself, a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. It is however confidently believed that there is no Farm in the State of Connecticut, for sale, of equal quality, or so well calculated to enrich the cultivator. If not sold, the Farm will be leased the ensuing season. For further information, enquire of the subscriber at Hartford, or of Mr. Nathaniel Stevens, of Canaan, North Society.

JONATHAN BRACE.

Hartford August 29 6w

Notice.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Dwelling-House of Col. [illegible] Potter, in Westerly, on the 11th day of December next, at X o'clock A. M.

THE one half of 15 Acres of Land lying in said Westerly, with the one-half of a Dwelling house thereon standing, one half of a corn crib, one third of a small barn, and the whole of another Barn, one half of a square Rod of Land, with one half of a dwelling-house thereon standing, near Pawcatuck river and adjoining land of John Cross, &c.—The right of redemption of 50 Acres of Land, lying in North Stonington, State of Connecticut, with a small barn thereon standing.—A Life estate of nine acres of Land in the town of Waterford, in the county of New-London.—Two acres of cedar swamp in Hopkinton, near the north part.—One moiety of a Lot of Land, containing by estimation an Acre, lying in Hopkinton adjoining Pawcatuck River, with a building thereon standing covering over blacksmith's forges, two trip hammers, with a privilege of the dam and stream.—Likewise, one coal house, two-twelfths of a school-house in Hopkinton, one moiety of a Pew in the south Baptist meeting house in Hopkinton, one-sixth of another, Pew in the same Meeting-house, and 6 feet of a Shed near said meeting house.—Two Cows, 1 Horse, 3 Hogs, together with a large variety of Household Furniture and another articles too numerous to enumerate.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WILLIAM RHODES,
PELEG CROSS,
ISAAC CHAMPLIN, } Assignees

Westerly, Sept. 23, 1814.